#### **GREEN SECURITY**

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**Report Documentation Page** 

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# Green Security BRAC 133 at Mark Center

- Recommendation #133 of the 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Report called for the co-location of miscellaneous DoD, Defense Agency, and Field Activities currently located in leased facilities within the National Capital Region (NCR).
- The recommendation meets two important DoD objectives with regard to future use of leased space and enhanced security for DoD
  - 1. Eliminates leased administrative space within the NCR
  - Locates these activities within a secure fence-line.



#### Green Security

#### Project goals:

- 1. Meet the BRAC Statutory deadline of September 15, 2011.
- 2. Support the mission, objectives and program requirements of the various Government agencies
- 3. The site, as developed, must satisfy the requirements for the threats and levels of protection (medium threat/medium level protection) in accordance with UFC 4-020-02FA by employing cost effective strategies and optimizing site development using the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
- 4. Enable clear and easy access for authorized persons to every building and common amenity within the complex.
- Establish a strong "campus-like" atmosphere by protecting and enhancing the natural environment and defining common open spaces that define the character of the Campus.
- 6. Incorporate a sustainable design that reduces the impact on the environment, reduces energy consumption, and creates savings over the life of the Campus. The Campus shall be required to achieve USGBC LEED Silver certification.
- Efficiently design and construct the Campus and Buildings to allow for flexibility in meeting changing office configurations and technology requirements in the future.

#### BRAC 133 Site Plan





#### **Project Facts**

The Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) for Security on this project was given to the Pentagon Force Protection Agency (PFPA) with involvement by Army.

Registered under LEED version 2.2 and currently has targeted

LEED Gold certification with 43 credits.





#### **Project Facts**

- Site has 2 access control points for screening vehicles and one a major pedestrian access control area to screen personnel and the main facility is surrounded by a tall security fence.
- The facility has minimum UFC required standoff and the shell of the facility is hardened, structure is designed for progressive collapse and the windows are blast resistant





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#### Security Versus LEED

- SS 4.2 Alternative Transportation, Bicycle Storage and Changing Rooms, The original location of the bike racks was moved from inside the secure perimeter due to the congestion of the site, and also the 30 ft clear zone security requirement. We then had to ensure the path of travel was less than 200 yards. And that the shower facilities provided were close to the entrance inside.
- SS-8 Light pollution reduction was not feasible due to the higher exterior lighting requirements. The higher sight lighting required by security also hurt the energy budget.



#### Security Versus LEED

- SS 7.1 Heat Island Effect –Nonroof. LEED encourages the use of shade however, security wants a clear zone and low growing plantings for visibility.
- Green Screen added around the large parking structure that is outside the secure perimeter
- ASHRAE 189.1 asks for buildings to be shaded up to 20 feet off the ground, but security concept has nothing within the setback clearances around buildings



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NORTH PARKING & TRANSPORTATION CENTER RENDERING





#### Security Versus LEED

- SS 7.2 Heat Island Effect Roof. LEED encourages the use of green roofs and we have green roofs in several locations, but these roofs are a security risk.
- MR-1 Building Reuse not pursued. It is very difficult to renovate an existing structure to comply with ATFP and UFC standards especially for progressive collapse





#### Security and the Energy Performance

- Chemical/Biological/Radiation filter units are energy intensive due to high pressure drops and longer operating periods of time
- Mission Critical Requirements- Air cooled towers for the chiller plant could require approximately 250 gpm for large facilities, including evaporation and blow down, possibly resulting in large storage tanks. Air cooled option uses more energy per ton of cooling so this typically results in dual mission critical plants and added costs.



### Blast Resistance Contradictory to Energy Efficiency

- The blast resistant window frame allows 15% more heat transfer than a thermally broken aluminum frame.
- Steel doors with stronger frames have lower thermal values.
- Concrete mass buildings have different characteristics to lighter frame wall construction as a result, energy loss may occur at elements such as windows, personnel or roll up doors.
- The security requirement of floor to ceiling turnstiles, which added to the blast resistant doors reduced infiltration.





## Future Buildings Buildings will be required to take advantage of

- - ▶ daylighting,
  - exterior light shelves/shading devices
  - double shell for energy reduction
- How will external components be viewed regarding progressive collapse design and external security views/obstructions?



